SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC-I WILL NOT SIGN deed for transfer of property No. 2218 13th st. n.w. I hereby give notice as his wife that I will not sign any deed for the transfer thereof.

-is what W. C. Monro of the Am.

Cotton Oil Company says of the

DENSMORE TYPEWRITER.

• • • • DENSMORE TYPEWRITER. • • • •

Most machines get "faulty" when they're worked too rapidly—get "hung up," as it were. But you can't write too fast on the Denamore.

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO., 627 E et. B.W.

E. D. EASTON, Pres. R. F. CROMELIN, Sec.

We're sole "D. C." agents.

LIBBEY, BITTINGER & MILLER, LIBBEY, BITTINGER & MILLER,

Sounds unreasonable, but it is true. We do not know what next summer may bring forth, hence don't propose to carry a piece of summer woolen

over. We mean it when we say that you can have the choice of \$8, \$0, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14 and \$15 Trouserings

Not even the financial stringency affects Chariton Heights. It continues to prosper. Parties desiring to invest small sums safely are gladly availing themselves of the exceptionally low terms for building lots and houses at Chariton Heights. Lots, \$5 down and \$5 per my Houses \$100 down and \$5.

Browne, J. Mille
Burdett, S. S.
Beveridere, M. W.
Coates, William M.
Duncanson, Chas. G.
Dornan, Robert
Donovan, Daniel
Emery. Matthew G.
Fitch, James E.
Garnett, Henry Wise
Herrell, John E.
Hutchinson, John M.
Jonks, John S.
Kasson, John A.
Louchheim, Henry S.
Milne, Caleb J.
McLean, John B.
Noyes, Crosby S.
Payne, James G.
Payne, James G.
Payne, James G.
Parker, M. M.
Porter, Charies
Thompson, W. S.
Thomas, A. A.
Warder, Benjamin H.
Willard, Henry A.
Wright, Joseph

under your feet getting them.

3. WARFIELD SIMPSON, COR 12TH & F STR.

Free transportation upon request.

JAS. E. WAUGH, Agent,

610 F st. n.w.

Capital (paid in)...

Interest paid upon

This company has for sale Debenture Bonds, in sums from \$100 to \$1,000, paying 5 for cent interest, enabling you to invest a hundred dollars as safely and profitably as a hundred thousand.

C. J. BELL Presiden
J. W. WHELPLEY First Vice Pres. and Treas
GEO. E. EMMONS Second Vice Pres. and SoloHN RIDOUT Attorney and Trust Officer
A. T. BRITTON Chairman Executive Committee

SPECIAL NOTICE—LEWIS T. BRIDWELL HAVing on the 17th inst. made an assignment of all
his effects to the undersigned, all persons indebted to him are requested to settle at once
and all creditors will please send verified bills
to

WM. C. SCRIBNER,

OUR PRICES ARE OUR INDUCEMENTS. M. ROCHE, THE MANTEL MAN,

bargains. We are offering several handsome styles of our finest standard highest grade UP-RIGHT PIANOS at astonishingly low prices.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Be Increased.

The House committee on rules held a meeting today and decided to ask the House

for authority for the Speaker to appoint the rules of the House there is no authori-

zation for the appointment of committees, and this action is to overcome the difficulty,

Dr. Chas. B. Michener of New York, assistant chief of the bureau of animal industry, Department of Agriculture, has accommodated Secretry Morton with his resignation. Secretary Morton says the change is made solely in the interest of economy. The office will not be filled, at least for the present.

The post office inspectors this morning received a telegram from St. Louis announcing the arrest at that place of William Corrigan, a substitute letter carrier. No particulars are given and nothing will be known officially of the case till the report of the inspector making the arrest is

The Temple, 423 G st. n.w.

YOU FEEL AT HOME

at the "Elsmere" because all
the conforts, conveniences and
features of home prevail. 1406-

Aug. 17, 1893.

"DOES GOOD WORK

AT HIGH RATE OF SPEED"

H. G. BRADIN.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LEBANON LODGE, NO. 7, F. A. A. M.—AT THE regular communication on FRIDAY, the 18th, the M. M. degree will be conferred. Brethren invited to be present. By order of the W. M. D. G. DIXON, au17-2t Secretary. MASONIC.—WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL LODGE, No. 14, F. A. A. M., will hold a special communication SATURDAY, 19th instant, at 2 p.m., to attend the funeral of our late brother, J. Wm. Wallace. Members of sister lodges fraternally invited. By order of W. M.

1t EMMETT C. ELMORE, Secretary.

In these times of FINANCIAL DISTURBANCE the best place to put your money is the PER-PETUAL BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

The assets are \$1,102,830,19.
The undivided profits now amount to \$93,350.99. It has been established twelve years.

It never stops taking in money.

It never stops paying out money.

It never stops making advances.

Our profits are now more than \$7,000 per month. It pays 5 per cent per annum on sh

drawn before maturing.

One member has paid \$50 per month for 100 months \$5,000. He now receives \$7,500, or \$2,500 profit in 8 years and 4 months.

You may do the same providing you have the ss number of shares. We are taking in special payments every day at 6 per cent per annum. You may come and join

Everything of ours is secured by first deeds of If you read it in our ad it's so. C. C. DUNCANSON, President.

LEWIS ABRAHAM, Vice President. FRANCIS G. SAXTON, Treasurer. CHAS. F. BENJAMIN, Attorney,
Room 70, Corcoran bldg.
A. N. MEEKER,

equal praise from connoisseurs on this side. Best White Wine extant, only \$4 per case of 12 quarts. Imported wine not half so good sells for more.

7 O - K A L O N W I N E CO... Telephone, 998.

BARBER & ROSS, cor. 11th and G sts.

ALL CHECKS RECEIVED. We beg to announce that we will accept certified checks and certifies eates of deposit on any bank in payment of merchandise.

JULIUS LANSBURGH,

K. T. Ave. Furniture "Rink," near 14th. suit

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUG. 17, 1893.—SPECIAL notice—All persons are warned not to negotiate two certain notes made by Hugo Worch dated December 1, 1802, each for the sum of \$500, and secured by a deed of trust on property known as No. 738 13th st. n.w., Washington, D. C., as said notes have been lost, mislaid or stolen. JOHN B. LARNER, Attorney for William Reading.

A BLANK BOOK STATIONERY GO TO EASTON & RUPP'S. 421 11TH ST., Gust above the avenue.) LOWEST PRICES.

GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 1825 14th st. s.w. THOMAS DOWLING, M. B. LATIMER, F. W. DOWLING, M. B. LATIMER, F. W. DOWLING & CO., 612 E st., between 6th and 7th

between 6th and 7th
northwest.

The largest and best equipped auction house in
the country.

Two large sales departments, one of them especially adapted to the sale of works of
art of every description.

A specially designed department for the sale of
horses and carriages.

Complete in all its appointments. au16-6t

83 1-8 PER CENT DISCOUNT

EISEMAN BROS.

PILVER GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME. Every description of printing. Best o work. Lowest prices for same quality furnish. Punctuality enforced.

BYRON S. ADAMS, PRINTER,
Telephone 830. [au9] 512 11th st. n. w.

PALMER'S

FOR BENT-CHEAP-

FOUR ROOMS

BRIGHTWOOD RAILWAY COMPANY ELECTRIC CARS leave terminus of 7th st. cable road and Metropolitan railroad every ten minutes for Brightwood. Battle cemetery, silver Springs and Takoma Park. Cars leave Silver Springs and Takoma Park every ten minutes for the city.

Delightful evening ride these hot nights.
aul-im THOS. O'BRIEN, Superintendent.

A specialty of our

Factory. R. HARRIS & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers,

Telephone 763. [je26] Ilos-1116 E st. n. w.

MANTELS, ANDIRONS, FENDERS, GRATES,
Wrongst. Ison Gas Fixtures. Wrought-from Gas Fixtures &c. Tiles, Stained Glass, Mossics, Marbles.

ap24-tr J.H. CORNING. Tile Shop, 520 13th st.

Department at a salary of \$840.

The Kvening Star.

WASHINGTON. D. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1893.

A Silver Bill Reported by the Senate Finance Committee.

TO BE SIDETRACKED, HOWEVER,

Until Action is Taken on the National Bank Bill.

DEMOCRATS AT ODDS.

The silver fight has been transferred from the room of the committee on finance to the floor of the Senate. There the great strugone in the history of this country, will have mittee and take action which would place the democrats in the Senate above the position of procrastination, in face of the present distress, was sufficient, and today, as anticipated in yesterday's Star, Senator Voorhees reported a bill from the committee, which calls for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, and contains a declaration in favor of bimetallism.

The vote by which the bill was reported was a close one, and the report was made possible by the votes of the republican members of the committee. Without Mr. Voorhees the committee stood evenly divided, five of the Senators being for unconditional repeal and five against such a course. When the vote was taken on re-porting the measure it stood as follows: Yeas-Voorhees, McPherson, Sherman, Morrill, Aldrich, Allison, the last four being republicans.

Noes-Harris, Vest, Vance, Jones (Ark.) and Jones (Nev.) The minority of the committee dissented from the report of the majority, and as a measure which expressed their views re-ported the bill recently introduced by Mr. Vest calling for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 20 to 1. No Reconciliation Possible.

The action of the committee is regarded as an indication that the work of the steering committee appointed by the democratic caucus is at an end, and that their efforts to reconcile the divided factions of the

tion of the national bank bill, which Mr. Voorhees again called up after the close of the morning business today. To this measure amendments will be offered which will give a wide scope to it and which will incorporate a broad and thorough revision of the present financial system, and which, it is thought by the leaders, will bring more effectual and immediate relief by an increase of the currency. The consideration of the measure will be continued and for the present the Voorhees repeal bill will

Some opposition has been aroused to the national bank bill by the assertions that the proposed legislation is in favor of these

Relief by the Bank Bill. In the meantime the House will have dis-posed of the silver question and then the Thus, if the broader bank bill is acceptable it may not be necessary for the Senate to vote at all on the repeal bill.

When it was known that the committee was to report an unconditional repeal bill a prominent free silver member of the Senate said to a Star reporter that he would prefer that the committee should do this. "We have found it impossible," he said, "to frame any compromise measure which will command the full support of the silver men, and it would seem that the only thing upon which we are all united and determined is that the Sherman law shall not be repealed unless some other law is provided in its stead. Thus you see I would favon a vote on the direct question of unconditional repeal, for on that single question I believe that there is a majority of the Senate opposed to such action."

The Democrats Not United.

On the other hand, the introduction by the minority of the Vest 20 to 1 free coinage bill would seem to indicate that some of the silverites intend to hang their hopes on this project. They think that at this ratio they can pass a free coinage bill, and as it comes as a substitute, the vote would be taken on that proposition first. But the introduction within the past few days of bills expressing varied and widely divergent views on the financial situation, would indicate that the democratic members are no nearer any conclusion upon this matter than they were when the session assembled.

In the Committee Room.

There were no sensational developments

mained firm and unyielding, the minority, or silver men, contenting themselves with the statement that they would carry to the Senate the fight that was hopeless in

Senator Voorhees, who has always been looked upon as a champion of silver, stated frankly to his colleagues that he did not give up ont jot or title of his allegiance to silver, but that he believed the repeal of the Sherman law at this time would give the people the money they needed; this did not, he thought, prevent the ultimate success of bimetalism. Mr. Harris sought to have the declaration in Mr. Voorhees' bill expunged, but his motion was voted down by the same vote of 6 to 5.

The Case Recently Unearthed in South Carolina.

One of Barrett's Associates Tells His Story, Which Does Not Make a Very Good Showing.

The Post Office Department is in receipt, through unofficial though reliable sources, of startling news concerning the South Carolina postal frauds. Owens, one of the conspirators under arrest, tells a story that Barrett, whom the inspectors have caged, as being the rnigleader, wanted he (Owens) and McElrath, also in jail, to kill Washington Dill, postmaster at Inman. All the mail to and from the post offices to Mc-Elrath and Owens had to pass through the post office at Inman. It was Dill who did the checking against McElrath and Owens which gave the inspectors evidence to work on. He held the key to the situaton. He to be decided. The pressure which had been knew how much mail passed through his brought to bear on the committee on office for the dummy offices on that route years is stated as follows: 1890, \$47,403; 1891, and knew that there was a wide discrepancy between the mail actually going through and the returns made to the Department by the offending postmasters, Owens has this to say: "As long as Mr. Barrett has had his say, I think I ought to Barrett has had his say, I think I ought to be allowed to put in a word, too. Barrett says my word is not good, that it was broken in Judge Stribbling's court. I was never there as a witness, but was there twice as a juror. I knowed nothing about swearing false till I struck up with Barrett. As to my house being searched for a stolen hog, that ain't so. After I was arrested in the post office business, Barrett would come around five or six times a day and tell me to keep a shut mouth. Then he tried to get me to swear false. Postmaster Dill was a witness against him and us, and he tried to to keep a shut mouth. Then he tried to get me to swear false. Postmaster Dill was a witness against him and us, and he tried to get me and McElrath to kill Dill. He said the best way to dispose of Dill was to take a shotgun and fix him, and then swear out. He promised to stand by me and to swear me out. I told him I would go to Albany penitentiary for thirty years before I would commit murder.

"Since I have been in jail Barrett has been to see me many times a day and has been trying to post me how to swear. He wants me to swear to a pack of nes and told me if I would do as he said the case against me would soon be stopped, and I would never have to go on the stand. I saw that Barrett was trying to clear himself and I would be in it as bad as ever, so I got my father get the inspector to hear my statement. The inspector told my father that he did caucus is at an end, and that their efforts to reconcile the divided factions of the party in the Senate were unavailing, and that, on the silver question at least, it is impossible for them to meet on middle ground. The silver men are now placed on the defensive, and the contest will probably arrange itself on the former lines of for an against unconditional repeal. Thus the reporting of the bill has not really changed the conditions. It has not and will not change the opinions of any individual member, and, so far as reaching a conclusion of the financial question, has accomplished but little.

The bill now gives the Senate something tangible to proceed upon. Senator Voorhees when he reported it to the Senate said that on next Tuesday morning he would ask the indulgence of the Senate said that on next Tuesday morning he would ask the indulgence of the Senate said that on that date the Senate would begin the consideration of the measure and that it was boby until disposed of. Such, it is understood, is

No Meeting of the District Committee. the committee would have its first meet-

COPPER TO THE FRONT.

Plea for That Metal as Against the Gold and Silver Bugs. Another outrage by the gold bugs, "Another outrage by the 'gold bugs," shouted the free-silver men this morning, when each member of the House found a neatly printed circular on his desk. The circular is dated Bloomingdale, which is the location of a well-known insane asylum in Illinois, and is signed by L. U. Natis, secretary. It is headed "A new currency movement. Producers of copper in line. Demand for recognition. Copper must be maintained on a parity with gold." The circular is addressed "to the people of the United States."

dressed "to the people of the United States," and begins as follows: The producers of copper appeal to you for a just recognition of a metal which

this meeting be sent to all the commercial bodies of the United States, with a request that they urge their representaives n Con-gress to assist in the passage of a bill for

A Demand Made Upon the North American Commercial Company.

The Important Question of Damages to British Subjects NowComes Up.

RESULT OF THE AGREEMENT

WHEN ARBITRATION FAILED.

The Bering sea controversy took an unexpected turn late yesterday afternoon, when Secretary Carlisle made an official demand on the North American Commercial Company for \$289,718.16 for rental and bonus of the Pribyloff Islands. The amount due by \$132,628.64; 1892, \$108,686.52.

The action of Secretary Carlisle is based on an opinion rendered by Attorney General Olney. In his letter to Mr. Lloyd Travis of San Francisco, Cal., president of the North American Commercial Company, Secretary Carlisle says: "The action of my predecessors in mak-

ing reductions in the rental and bonus which your company agreed to pay to the United States under its contract for the exclusive privilege of taking fur seals in Alaska was without authority of law." Alaska was without authority of law."

The present contract was entered into in 1890, and fixed the annual rental at \$60,000 per annum, and limited the maximum catch any one year to 60,000 seals, which catch could be reduced in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. In addition to this rental the government was to receive \$9.60 per skin of each seal taken, besides other provisions as to the care of the natives.

other provisions as to the care of the natives.

Acting on an opinion rendered by Attorney General Miller, Secretary Charles Foster, as he had reduced the catch of seals from the original contract, 60,000 to 7,500, reduced the rent in proportion. This action of Secretary Foster is now declared to have been illegal, hence the demand made, which, it is understood, will be followed by legal proceedings in case the demand is not complied with.

The original lease of the seal privileges of the Pribyloff Islands with the Alaska Commercial Company ran for twenty years from May, 1870, and during that period it is estimated that the United States received from the leasees in rent, bonus, &c., at least \$10,000,000, representing an estimated total catch of 2,000,000 seal skins. The revenues under the existing contract have been very much less in consequence of the reduced rent and the greatly reduced limit of the catch. It is estimated that the North American Commercial Company, the present contractors, have secured less than 50,000 skins, all told, during the three years of their lease. Their catch is estimated at 20,000 skins, all told, during the three years of their lease. Their catch is estimated at 20,000 skins for 1892 A4,000 for 1891 and 7,500 each for 1892 and 1893. It seems now that the government is going to exact full rental of \$60,000 a year from May, 1890, the date of the present contract to last twenty years.

Unofficial advices received at the Treas-

Compensation to British Subjects. The main interest in the decision now cordance with article 5 of the convention for the renewal of the modus vivendi the

cordance with article 5 of the convention for the renewal of the modus vivendi the arbitration tribunal must decide how much compensation is due Great Britain from the United States, to be used for British subjects for abstaining from the exercise of the right to take seals in Bering sea during the pendency of the arbitration.

It is understood that the commissioners of arbitration have already passed on the subject, but their report has not been made public. So much is definitely settled with regard to the damages this government will be obliged to pay, and they must be paid promptly by agreement in the treaty renewing the modus vivendi.

But the main question of damages for seizures made is not in so definable and settled a condition. There is no provision for allowing damages to persons who have been injured through the unlawful seizure of sealing vessels, and it is stated at the Department of State that the matter must take the course usually followed in diplomacy. Claims against the United States, either individual or in bulk, will be filed by the owners of vessels seized. Then the United States will enter into correspondence with the government of Great Britain with reference to their settlement. If it is seen that a settlement as to the justice of the claims made and the compensation to be made can be reached the matter will proceed through the ordinary diplomatic channels. Falling to come to some basis for a settlement without resort to arbitration the two governments will agree to leave the question to the judgment of an unprejudiced tribunal, and to this end a claims commission will be appointed.

An English Victory.

A prominent lawyer of this city, who has made a special study of the Bering sea

A prominent lawyer of this city, who has made a special study of the Bering sea question, made the following statement to a Star reporter today in regard to the re-sult of the arbitration proceedings: "To begin with, the English won and the United States lost every point of the contention submitted to arbitration.
"The regulations providing for the restriction of pelagic sealing, such as they are, are all the consolation that is afforded us for the total defeat of our contention and the loss of our prestige and standing among nations by having been found guilty of presenting an unfounded claim.
"Prior to this award the jurisdiction asserted by the legislative and executive branches of this government over Alaskan waters was not disputed by any power except Great Britain. The right of our government to protect seal life and control the fur seal industry was conceded, but by this award the waters of Alaska are decided to be the 'high seas,' and thrown open to every peacher in Christendom, except cur own and the English.
"Our right of property in the seals which are born and reared on our own soll is destroyed, if the seals are found three miles from the shore, and they become the lawful prize of any poacher who sails under any flag other than that of England or the United States, for it will not be contended by anybody that these regulations bind any nation which was not a party to the arbitration.

"Not only that, any English, Canadian

tion, and the accused would have the benefit of the doubt.

"Firearms are prohibited, but shot guns are permitted. Now, rifles are no good in sealing and shot guns are used almost exclusively. The explanation of this is simple. Seals shot at long range with rifles invariably sink before the hunter can reach them, but shot guns can be used at such short range that the seals are easily caught before they have had time to sink. Therefore the prohibition of firearms does not accomplish its purpose if an exception is made in the case of shot guns. The result of this arbitration seems to be the loss of everything we claimed and the surrender of even the right of poaching to cutsiders."

The Demand on the Alaska Seal Co.

Government Receipts Today.

ACTION AT LAST POST OFFICE FRAUDS. ABOUTSEAL HUNTING PATENT EXAMINERS. STAYS ANOTHERYEAR

is Needed.

More Changes Are to Be Made in th

-A Civil Service Examination.

Commissioner Seymour Thinks New Blood The New Jersey Interstate Trophy for Riflemen.

Corps-A Colored Man Appointed OF DISTRICT MARKSMEN

Seymour says so. The civil service com-Total of 1,492. mission has reason to believe that there will be six or seven changes before the middle of September. Commissioner Sey-

ALL TOTALS BROKE RECORDS.

will be six or seven changes before the middle of September. Commissioner Seymour would not state the rumber who are to leave, but said several. He told the reporter in an emphatic manner that these changes were not being made for political reasons. It was a question of efficiency and not of politics.

It was a notorious fact, he said, that several of the examiners had either grown rusty or were inactive and unworthy of their places. The charge of incompetency was not a trumped up charge to make room for democrats. He would not entertain such a thought. The good of the service demanded that new life, blood and vigor should be infused into the examining corps. He was going to do what was needed. In view of this he had sent to the civil service commission for names. They had sent him a list of three, and the average percentage of these was 72.

When it is remembered that 70 is the minimum percentage at which a civil service examination can be passed, he thought that the average was too low. In consequence of this the civil service commission will arrange to hold special examinations on September 7 in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha—provided there are applicants.

Of the three names sent him by the commission he accepted one. This was Edward Clark, colored, and the second colored man ever appointed to a position in the examination showed but a low percentage, 72, he was impressed with the ability of the man and selected him. The reason that his average was not higher was that he had slipped up in one branch—physics. From what he had learned he felt conident that his average was not higher was that he had slipped up in one branch—physics. From what he had learned he felt conident that his average was not higher was that he had slipped up in one branch—physics. From what he had learned he felt conident that his average was not higher was that he had slipped up in one branch—physics. From what he held for applicants for fourth assistant patent examiners. The salary attached to th Once more. Got it again. Stays in Wash-Once more. Got it again. Stays in Washington for at least another year. Has been for two years. May some day take up its permanent residence there. What? Why the New Jersey interstate trophy, the beautiful bronze horse which the New Jersey State Rifle Association put up for competition between regimental or battalion teams from several eastern states and which in 1891 and 1852 was won by the team of the first regiment. Had the same team won it yesterday, the equine beauty would have belonged to the first regiment, but the fates were against three straight victories, and although twice frowning on the engineers smiled at last.

It was a great contest, greater in many respects than any that ever took place on Jersey's most beautiful rifle range. Engaged in friendly rivalry four District of Columbia teams, three of them practically professional, did their level best for superemacy, and, although only one of them.

The American Eederation of Labor that the court and prison is of the mob was disappointed and straggled so that about twenty-five men were aboun massed between the court doors and the head of the mob.

Just across Essex street from the court and prison is of the mob produced a minor reign of the mob beack for the mob ment break forth and wreck their places of business and perhaps move off with their edible stock in trade.

About \$330 martial music was heard sproaching and a diversion was caused. The mob jumped at the conclusion that it was a procession of some of their fellow sufferers who had secured a band and were particularly professional, did their level best for supermacy, and, although only one of them.

The American Eederation of Labor lemenstration.

Jersey's most beautiful rifle range. Engaged in friendly rivalry four District of Columbia teams, three of them practically professional, did their level best for supremacy, and although only one of them could achieve that, two of the others were comparatively close upon the winners' heels, the finish being a one, two, three affair, ongineers, first regiment, and second regiment.

The totals were all far ahead of the records, and the top score sets the peg up several holes higher than has heretofore been regarded as reaching distance.

The engineers' aggregate is 1.492, a Columbia countries of the more countries of the unemployed of New York and to devise means for the relief of the laboring men.

The examinations will be held for applicants for fourth assistant patent examinates. The salary attached to this office is \$1,200 per annum.

Personal Mention.

John Hardy and Geo. F. Hardy of San Domingo are at Willard's.

A party of sixty English tourists on their way to the world's fair are at the Randall. Dr. Brackett has returned from the world's fair after a visit of four weeks.

Mr. Geo. H. Thyson, jr., will leave the city tomorrow for a short visit to Front Royal, Va.

Mr. Jess Little is visiting relatives at Waverly, Md. Later he will visit Philadelphia and Richmond.

Mr. John F. Cromelien, accompanied by his brothers, Wm. H. and Paul H. Cromelien, left Monday night for Chicago.

Mr. Harry C. Grove left Monday night for Chicago. He will return about September 1. Dr. J. Macbride Sterrett of the Columbian University has gone to the exposition with his family. He is to make one of the open.

The Vesuvius is at Newport.

The Kearsarge has arrived at New York and will tow the monitor Nantucket to Wilmington, N. C., for the use of the naval reserve of that state. The vessels will start in a few days.

The Cushing has arrived at New London on work to Sas Harbor.

George P. Davis of Louisiana, appointed clerk, class 1, record and pension office.

Edgar A. Tibbetts of Missouri, appointed clerk, class \$1,000, office surgeon general.

Frank D. Fletcher of New York, clerk at \$1,400 per annum, office chief of engineers, resigned.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Wm. H. C. Bowen, fifth infantry, is extended one month.

The following named officers will be relieved from recruiting duty and will join their regiments: First Lieut. George Palmer, ninth infantry: First Lieut. Robert D. Walsh, fourth cavairy.

Leave of absence from August 17 to November 1, 1883, is granted First Lieut. Daniel L. Tate, third cavairy.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Samuel M. Swigert, second cavairy, is extended one month.

The following transfers in the seventh infantry are made: First Lieut. Daniel A. Frederick, from company G to company A; First Lieut. John L. Barbour, from company A to company G.

The leave of absence granted Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, ninth infantry, is extended three months.

Secretary Morton on Free Coinage.

Secretary Morton of the Agricultural Department when asked for his opinion today of the declaration made by Senator Stewart of Nevada, reiterated by Gov. Waite of Colorado, Senator Allen of Neraska and other advocates of free coinage—"give us free coinage and silver will go up to \$1.29 an ounce within six months"—replied in this vein:

"All advocates of free coinage say they are laboring in behalf of the poor man. They declare that silver is the poor man easier obtain silver at \$1.29 an ounce than he can at 70 cents an ounce? How can a man get a barrel of flour with less effort when wheat is \$0 cents a bushel; Why will dollars be cheaper when silver bullion is worth 70 cents an ounce?"

Representative Brattan was at the Post Office Department yesterday and recom-mended the appointment of Edwin A. Har-ris as postmaster for Pocomoke, Worcester county, Md. The incumbent is James H. Vincent, whose term expires February 21

Friends have presented the name of Ambrose C. Dunn to the Secretary of the Treasury for appointment as collector of

Currency.

Of the many financial schemes proposed to speedly relieve the stringency in money the one regarded by treasury officials as the most practicable is the one to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue currency against the seigniorage or profit upon the coinage of the silver buillon in the treasury. There are now 130,000,000 ounces of silver bought under the act of 1890 and notes issued against the seigniorage on that amount would add nearly \$50,000,000 to the circulating medium. A large proportion of the notes are already printed and could be put into circulation, it is said, the day after Congress authorized the Secretary to act. Currency.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called for the resignation of Mr. J. Webster Flan-igan, collector of customs at El Paso, Tex., better known to fame, however, as the au-thor of the political shiboleth, "What are

TWO CENTS.

More removals in the examining corps of the patent office are to come. This is not a rumor. It is official. Commissioner The Engineers at Sea Girt Made a

CAMP SPENCER, SEA GIRT, N. J., August 18, 1893.

lien, left Monday night for Chicago.

Mr. Harry C. Grove left Monday night for Chicago. He will return about September 1. Dr. J. Macbride Sterrett of the Columbian University has gone to the exposition with his family. He is to make one of the opening addresses at the Philosophical Congress and to read a paper on ethics.

Mr. Irwin Wood has gone to Round Hill. Va.

Admiral Gherardi Here.

Admiral Gherardi was at the Navy Department today endeavoring to expedite the issue of orders for certain necessary work at the New York navy yard. He believes that public business, in some cases, can be transacted with more satisfaction by a personal conference.

Marathon being shon for. Heretofore there have never been less than three teams competitors that three teams competitions are the only active rivals. Both matches have gone beyond the 200-yard stage and both the District's representatives ar far in the lead, although James and to read a paper on ethics.

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trial of M. B. Curtis, charged with killing Police Officer Grant in this city in February, 1891, is nearing its end. The prosecution will conclude its case today and then which is that he was attacked by a foot-pad on the street; that Officer Grant ap-proached them while the footpad was beat-ing him and arrested them both and that the footpad then shot Grant and escaped. The testimony for the prosecution has not differed materially from that intro-duced in the two previous trials, in both of which the turn discussed. Converd for the

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 18.—A fire which started in the second story of the frame house of Joseph Miller, No. 315 Cooper street, Williamsburg, at 3 o'clock this morning, quickly communicated to the adjoining dwellings, and before the fiames were extinguished sixteen small frame dwellings were completely destroyed. The loss will reach fully \$30,000, with only small insurance. All the tenants escaped with their lives, although several were injured by jumping from the windows.

TO CUT KANSAS IN TWO.

ing the American railway union. Eugene V. Debs, editor of the Fireman's Magazine,

madan prayer day, and there was a se eral expectation that further trouble would and Hindoos. In the early part of the lay symptoms began to be plainly manifested that the religious animosity would a ain lead to rioting, and the authorities, all of whom were alert to discover evidences of trouble, at once took steps to prevent an outbreak. It was feared that the Hindoos would attack the great Juma mosque, and a detachment of artillery was placed in front of the building. The cannon commanded the main approach to the mosque, and the street could easily have been kept clear had events required firing.

It was not alone in this that the authorities took measures to repress possible disturbances. The other mosques resorted to by the Mohammadans were equally sell guarded by troops, and all the leading thoroughfares were patrolled by soldiers. The shopkeepers and others in the city were fearful lest their places of business would be looted, and the shops and markets were not opened until the troops appeared. and Hindoos. In the early part of the day

CANNON IN BOMBAY'S STREET

Preparing to Quell Further Pond BOMBAY, Aug. 18.-This was a Mobil

MOB LEADERS FINED.

Police Reserves Called Out in New York This Morning. NEW YORK, Aug. 18.-The turbulence of the unemployed that devastated Walhalla Hall yesterday lived through the night, but it was more subdued this morning.
The imprisoned members of yesterday's
mob were arraigned this morning in Essex
Market police court. Prior to the opening of the court and as early as 8 o'clock at least 500 persons gathered in Essex street

court and prison, and policemen were comthe court's doors.

The crowd constantly grew in numbers and its riotous demonstrations increased. The reserves were called on and responded

above Grand. They swarmed about the

EARTHQUAKE AT BUCHAREST. tesidents Rush From Their Beds Inte

the City Streets. BUCHAREST, Aug. 18,-At 5 o'clock this morning an earthquake was felt in this city. It was followed in rapid succession by two others. The residents were budly frightened, and many of them left their houses very hurriedly with nothing but their night clothes on. Slight damage was done to a number of buildings, but nobody was hurt.

\$500. The Arons were wealthy farmers. Jamison stayed at the house for two months and was treated like one of the family. On the morning of April 19 he came into the sitting room in a quarrelsome mood and remarked that old John Aron was a hare-brained idiot and he wanted his money from him right away.

Chas. N. Aron, the thirty-two-year-old son, came in at that moment, and said that Jamison was not entitled to any pay until a cure was effected. Jamison went into the bedroom, picked his revolver out of his valies, and came back and shot Charles Aron through the back of the neck. Aron fell to the floor and bled to death in about fifteen minutes.

minutes.

While he lay gasping and dying, Jamison turned on the old man, and at the point of the pistol compelled him to sign a check for \$500. He then fied toward Clicia station, but was captured by the neighbors and lodged in jail. The defence was insanity.

Today Jamison gave a farewell reception to newspaper men, but declined to see any

LOCOMOTIVE BOILER EXPLODES

OUTLAWS SURROUNDED.

surrounded in a swamp and a bloody battle is hourly expected. The outlaws are "Bale" Burke, Mack Burke, Bill Burke, Jasper Burke and Jim Jordan. They have made high breastworks and are behind them armed and ready to fight, swearing they will never be taken alive. The sheriff has

Tragedy of a Tennessee Town. DRESDEN, Tenn., Aug. 18.—Word reached here late yesterday afternoon of a tragedy at Gleason, Tenn., a small station on the Nashville and Chattanooga railway. J. K. Nashville and Chattanooga railway. J. K. Polk Alexander, one of the best and most prominent citizens in this section, was shot three times, once in the head and twice in the body, by Dr. Wilson, a druggist at Gleason. Wilson then shot himself, dying instantly. They had been at odds for about one year and met yesterday with the above result. It is thought that Alexander's wounds are not fatal.

Death of a Chicago Journalist CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—John F. Hallam the journalist, died at St. Luke's Hos at 1:40 o'clock this morning after a

Officers will be elected today. Similar organizations will be established in all western cities and railroad centers.

Raised to a Bishopric.

ROME, Aug. 18.—The pope has raised the vicariate of Idaho, United States, to the